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COVER NOTES

Front: The City of Perth as detailed on a Central Bank of Scotland £1 note (second type), 1834.

Back: Sailor with sextant, from an Eastern Bank of Scotland £1 note, 1850.

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FIJI

The story of its currency

By Brian Kemp.

In the early days of the 19th century the state of the currency in circulation in Fiji was to say the least very bad. This situation could not continue, and private traders began to issue their own paper money. One of these traders, the firm known as Brewer and Joske who traded in General Merchandise, issued their first notes dated 1st October 1871. The notes were printed by Hamel, Ferguson of Melbourne, and the watermark in the paper shows the name of Hodgkinson & Co: £1 Sterling and 2½ Dollar notes are known and are quite rare. 1874 Mr. Brewer unfortunately committed suicide and the partnership was dissolved. Another trader to issue notes was J. C. Smith & Co. of Levuka. The Cannibal King Cakobau (who boasted that by the time he was 16 years old he had consumed over 1000 souls) issued his first paper money in 1872. They consisted of the following denominations 12½ cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and 100 cents. All the notes are handsigned, with the dates also written in ink. Treasury notes of 5 Dollars up to 50 Dollars were also issued. It is interesting to note that cannibals were still very much in evidence on the islands. A local missionary went to visit one of the tribes at this period of time and instead of converting the tribe to christianity he became the main course on their menu. The Government of Fiji issued their first notes early in the 20th century and even notes of the 1930's are now very hard to find. The early notes of the 1920's are in the old colonial style and very similar to notes issued in the Turks and Caicos islands the British Solomon islands, and the Falkland islands. The notes were all printed by Thomas De La Rue. The highest denomination issued was the £20 note. The first issue to bear the portrait of King George V appeared in 1934. The following denominations were issued, 5/-, 10/-, £1, £5, £10 and £20, the final issue of King George V was dated 1935. In 1937 new notes of King George VI appeared. The £1 issue is significant in that the portrait of the king was ¾ profile and only a couple of years later he was in full profile. The Royal portrait notes of Fiji are among the most colourful notes produced by the notable firm of Bradbury Wilkinson of London. They would compliment any collection of notes of the British Empire.

After the outbreak of World War II in 1939, it soon became clear that due to its strategic position Fiji Government personnel would have to take emergency action to safeguard the currency. Immediate orders were placed with the Crown Agents for further Currency supplies. They arrived in due course and were the following:—



£1 dated 1st July 1940	(B 95001) These serial numbers
	(2 are believed to be 1st of the series.
£1 dated 1st Jan. 1941	(B 00.001)
	(3
10/- dated 1st July 1940	(B 10.001)
	(2
10/- dated 1st Oct. 1940	(B 69.601)
	(2
5/- dated 1st Oct. 1940	(B 180.357) 1st serial numbers
	(2 not known.
5/- dated 1st Jan. 1941	(B 94.667)
	(3

These were the last notes to be received from the United Kingdom until the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

In 1940 New Zealand took over the responsibility for the defence of Fiji and, as the troops arrived, currency circulation increased. When Fiji stocks were running low The Reserve Bank of New Zealand supplied overprinted New Zealand notes "Government of Fiji". Incidentally, the first consignment nearly came to grief. It was transferred from a RNZAF aircraft at Nandi to an open light aircraft to continue the trip to Suva where there was at that time only a small airstrip nearby. On the way the plane made a forced landing in marshy ground at Navua, fortunately, the plane did not catch fire. Ross, of the Reserve Bank, was in charge and when congratulated on not having been thrown out head-first he said "I was holding on so tight that if I had gone the sides of the plane would have

come with me". Soon after Pearl Harbour—7th December 1941—American Forces began to arrive in Fiji. At the peak numbers were equivalent to the indigenous population. This created enormous currency problems and the U.S. military suggested that U.S. currency should be made legal tender. This was resisted.

The following steps were taken:—

(i) U.K. copper coin was again accepted as legal tender. Australia and New Zealand co-operated magnificently by collecting all available U.K. copper coin from Banks and flew it to Fiji. (Latham of the Commonwealth Bank and brother of Judge who later became C.J.) showed Mr. Robertson confidentially a specimen of a penny piece being minted in America (San Francisco Mint)—it had a minute "A" near the date to distinguish it.)

(ii) Some four million penny notes were printed for Fiji in Australia. The first serial No. is P/1 1 000.001. These notes proved to be a huge success and solved the currency problem of small change at once. The Americans loved them and were fascinated by the fact that they bore three signatures. The penny tokens which were handed out by hotels, large firms, and the Regal Cinema, Suva, soon disappeared, as the Americans kept many as souvenirs. These notes are very scarce at the present time.

(iii) The Government printer (F. W. Smith) suggested, designed and printed 1/- and 2/- notes. In each case the first issue was dated 1st September 1942, and the number was "1". The 1/- notes were printed first and had no background. It was decided a background would improve the appearance and a background "Government of Fiji" was then incorporated. The Fiji Coat of Arms appears on these notes and the block was the only one in Fiji. After printing, the block was placed in the Currency Vaults and the Customs were instructed to impound any such block if an attempt was made





to import one. The paper used was the only paper of that texture in the Colony, and during printing all other work ceased, and a special guard placed on the works. As far as is known there were no forgeries. Specimen notes exist of these notes, all are rare.

Until the end of May 1942, when the onward rush of the Japanese over one territory after another had ceased and the tide of the war in the Pacific was turned by the Americans (Battle of the Coral sea in May, and The mighty Battle of Midway in June) Fiji expected to be invaded. The Government of Fiji decided no currency or Government securities would fall in the hands of the Japanese and, under great secrecy a "Vault" was constructed in the centre of Viti Levu and food supplies and blankets stored there. There were no roads after crossing the Rewa river only bushy paths. If there had been an invasion it was known the Fijians would give the Government 100% support. As mentioned earlier the Fijians were fierce warriors, and even though ill equipped with weapons these proud and noble people would have given a "Good Account". The Bank Managers were advised that on warning being given an invasion was imminent, they could arrange to send any securities they wished to a rendezvous under the control of two officials. No indication was given to them what would happen after the convoy left the rendezvous. The operation was to be under Military control up to the river crossing; from that point on the Civil authorities would take over. However as the contact with the seat office, until the risk of invasion was over a Lieut. and a Sergeant of the New Zealand WAC—they were the only women in the party. Fiji was of course fortunate, the precautionary measures were not needed.

The country was not invaded. After the war normal note supplies began again with the 1947 issue notes, and the King George VI final issue appeared in 1951. In the early years of Queen Elizabeth II reign the old style format note continued unabated until 1968. The new Dollar notes made their appearance in 1968. The following were issued, 50 cents, 1, 2, 5,

10 and 20 Dollars. The Queen's portrait by Annigoni appears to the right hand side of all the notes. Different signature varieties are worth collecting in this series. The latest series of Dollar notes of Fiji retain basically the same format, except for the main heading which is simply FIJI.

(Mr. Brian Kemp, head of the Commonwealth department at Stanley Gibbons Currency Ltd., has written a book on Commonwealth notes to be published later this year).

BOOK REVIEW by G. W. Wait

"The Early Paper Money of America"

By Eric P. Newman

This Bicentennial year of the United States was most appropriate for the publication of Eric Newman's long awaited revised and enlarged edition of his standard reference on U.S. Colonial Paper Money published in 1967.

The cutoff date for inclusion of notes in the first edition was 1789, to coincide with the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, marking the end of its colonial period. The time frame of this new edition was extended to 1800, thereby adding 56 pages to the book to include paper money issues not previously published, such as "Small Change" notes issued by companies, banks, societies, churches, municipalities and individuals in an era when copper coins were not acceptable. Other added material includes early notes of the first Bank of the United States and various state chartered banks as well as usual notes of the Louisiana and Northwest territories.

All notes are listed by date of issue (where available) and denomination. About 850 illustrations, full size except where indicated, show both the face and back of each bill. The Introduction is very interesting and informative and important background material is presented throughout the book. All valuations have been updated. Collectors will notice a great variance in prices in that some notes have appreciated very little in value over the nine year period, whereas others have increased as much as 800 per cent!

Paper money collectors and historians are most fortunate in having access to a publication of this quality, painstakingly researched by the foremost numismatic author of this generation. Don't miss it!

This book was published by the Western Publishing Company, Inc. of Racine, Wisconsin. It has 416 pages, hard cover, and its retail price is \$22.50.

An Important Discovery

Banknotes of the Darien Company

By James Douglas

The first Scottish banknotes were those of the Bank of Scotland, founded in 1695, the year following the establishment of the Bank of England. The notes were undoubtedly prepared during 1695 but their actual issue was probably some time in January 1696. Unfortunately none have survived and their design can only be the subject of conjecture—in fact the earliest note of this bank now extant is one for £12 Scots dated 1716 which rests in the Bank of Scotland's own collection. It has for long been established by historians that notes were also issued in 1696 by the Darien Company, the Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies to accord it its full title. This Company was incorporated by an Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1695 and was the brain child of William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England.

Its purpose was the furtherance of foreign trade "to the remotest parts which it was not possible for Single Persons to undergo". Opposition from England was immediate as a commercial project of this nature was regarded as competing with English interests. The promoters were even threatened with impeachment. The East India Company for instance resolved

"That the Directors of the Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies, under colour of a Scotch Act of Parliament, styling themselves a Company, and acting as such, and raising monies in this kingdom for carrying on the said Company, are guilty of a High Crime and Misdemeanour."

The continued animosity of the English Parliament, particularly towards the attempt to colonise the Isthmus of Darien for trading purposes, eventually contributed to the Company's disastrous failure, but it left the Scots embittered for many years.

What concerns us more however is the note issue. Predictably enough it had always been William Paterson's intention that banking should form part of the Company's activities, and so in 1696 it commenced to issue notes. The Bank of Scotland considered that this was an infringement of the 21 years monopoly which had been granted, but in fact the right

to issue notes was in Scotland at the time one at Common Law. But although the historians all agree that the notes circulated none have been able to describe them. John Prebble in his excellent book "The Darien Disaster" refers to "splendidly designed notes" but as it now transpires there was nothing very flamboyant about them. As with the contemporary Bank of Scotland notes none have survived and students of Scottish banking history could only guess as to their form and design. That was the situation until a few months ago.

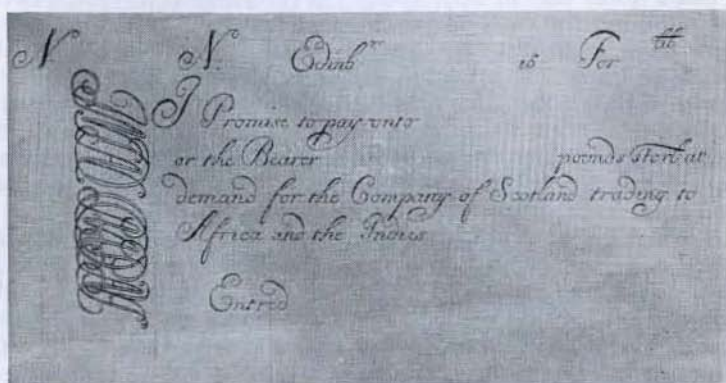
Most collectors have the habit of accumulating material which they put aside "until later"—invariably much later! A certain Scottish banknote collector was no exception to this trait and on looking through one such bundle which had been for long salted away he came across a sheet of paper the significance of which had been obviously overlooked at the time of its acquisition. That sheet of paper was in fact a "pull" from the original Darien plate and consisted of impressions of three notes in vertical format. That it had been printed from an actual plate was obvious as the indentation of the plate borders could be clearly seen on the back. A contemporary proof? Alas, no. The paper appears to be of 19th century manufacture. But if this is the case, the original plate must have been in existence a century ago. Does it still exist? Enquiries were at once directed to the most likely custodians of such a relic—the Scottish banks, The Institute of Bankers in Scotland, and The National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland but in none of these locations reposed the plate. Nor in fact have any other "pulls" been traced. Reluctantly we must assume that it has been destroyed, perhaps in some wartime salvage drive. What exasperates our collector most is the fact that he has no recollection of the source of the "pull"—that would perhaps afford some clue to the mystery.

We now know however just what a Darien note looks like and the importance of the discovery can best be underlined by the fact that it antedates the earliest existing specimen of a printed Bank of England note by three years.

As already stated the Darien Company note was printed in a sheet of three. It was for no specified value, the denomination being entered by hand at the time of issue. Complete with counterfoil but devoid of any vignette or emblem the pull reveals that the top part was devoted to entering the number, date and value in figures (under the contraction "lib"—instead of the £ sign). The legend reads

"I Promise to pay unto — or the Bearer — pounds sterling at demand for the Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies" Entred (provisions for signature(s))

The Darien Company left another mark on the numismatic scene. In 1701 the Privy Council granted permission for a small quantity of gold dust imported by the Company from Africa to be minted into pistoles and half-pistoles—coins which were valued at £12 and £6 respectively in Scots



currency. The minting was a small one and the coins now rank among the rarest of Scottish gold pieces. Underneath the head of William II (III of England) is the Company's emblem, the rising sun. Worthy of mention too is the fact that the treasure chest of the Darien Company now reposes in the entrance hall at the head office of the Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, and appropriately this bank includes in its extensive collection of Scottish coins specimens of both the pistole and the half-pistole.

It is interesting to reflect that if the Darien Scheme had been less actively opposed and if the Colony had flourished, the Panama Canal would have been built on British territory.

French Local Administration

By Roger Outing

A brief survey of local administration will enable collectors to appreciate the significance of some of the terms which appear on the various local banknotes. In 1914 France was divided into:—

DEPARTMENTS. (A total of 89).

Headed by a Prefect and the financial policy of which is guided by a locally elected General Council.

ARRONDISSEMENTS. (A total of 362).

A purely administrative section concerned primarily with the administration of taxes to the Communes as directed by the General Council.

CANTONS. (A total of 2,911).

Another purely administrative division containing on average twelve communes although there were notable exceptions such as Paris which was a single Commune made up of several Cantons. No direct influence on financial affairs.

COMMUNES. (A total of approx. 36,000).

Defined as, "a local area of historical growth rather than an artificial creation." Headed by an elected Mayor who had direct responsibility for local finance.

Several Departments, Arrondissements, Cantons and Communes issued local paper currency and some of these notes often list as many as two dozen towns, hamlets and villages where they were considered valid. As the structure of local administration has been extensively re-organised during the past fifty years then many of these issues are the only tangible reminders of a community organisation which no longer exists. However many of the larger towns had their own individual issues and these seem to form the larger part of the series. They were either issued under the direct authority of the Mayor or under the title of the local Chamber of Commerce. Many of these local authority issues were backed by funds deposited with the Bank of France and could actually be exchanged, in appropriate quantities, for Bank of France notes. Apart from the local authority issues there were also varied issues made by individual companies, private firms,

savings banks, mines, factories, shops, cafes etc. These private issues were not always supported by funds deposited with a Bank and many of them must have circulated by virtue of the local reputation of the issuer. A careful reading of all these local issues is necessary to establish who they were issued by, whether they were convertible into Bank of France notes and whether there were any funds supporting their circulation.

Some comment seems desirable at this stage as to whether these local issues were made to fulfil a genuine monetary function or whether they suffered from over-issue for the purpose of collector appeal in a similar manner to the German notgeld series. There seems little doubt that local authorities and individuals in France were not totally unaware of the possibility of realising a useful profit from the issue of small denomination paper currency. Indeed contemporary newspaper reports clearly establish that the Mayor of the town of Epernay issued a set of 50 centimes, 1 franc and 2 franc notes expressly for collectors with a view to raising funds for the war damaged town. Characteristics of such 'collector issues' seem to be the absence of any statement on the note as to when the bearer could expect to be entitled to reimbursal nor any indication of any local legislation having been made authorising the issue. The absence of such statements however cannot be taken as conclusive as some 'genuine' early issues were of very simple production. A great many of the issues, particularly those of local authorities, indicate that they can be exchanged for Bank of France notes and in these cases there is little doubt that such issues were genuinely needed for local commerce. It is the opinion of this writer that 'collector issues' form a small part of the local issues as a whole and that the vast majority were made to fulfil a definite monetary function in local trade and commerce.

It will probably prove impossible to quantify the total amount of local paper currency that was put into circulation and still less guess at how much has survived to the present day. The total issues were considerable and from the incomplete catalogues that have been made it is possible to estimate that there were approx. 15,000 different issues of local paper money made between 1914 and 1922. We have noted earlier that French economic policy was a piece-meal affair with little long term planning and the local paper issues are some indication of this. It appears that every few months the local authority of a particular community would meet and authorise the issue of further paper currency whilst private concerns issued new paper as and when expedient. Any central long term policy would have ensured that such a variety of local issues would not have been necessary.

The illustrations which follow give some idea of the scope and variety of the local paper money issues.



Fig 6. Ville de Bolbec. 1 franc. 4-8-14. Handsigned by local officials as many earlier issues were. This note is reimbursable on sight at the local bank. Reverse is blank.



Fig 7. Le Havre. 2 francs. 1915. This issue is exchangeable against notes of the Bank of France. Reverse contains the regulations and instructions applicable to such exchange. Le Havre issued approx. twenty different notes of 50 centimes, 1 franc and 2 franc denominations between 1914 and 1922. This was a typical issue of many of the major towns.



Fig 8 Ville de Mouy. 50 cent. 18-9-15. As with this example some notes were crudely prepared even for emergency issues. Local officials have handsigned the note and the reverse is blank except for the stamp of the Mayor's office and the local bank. Later issues from Mouy improved in quality.



Fig 9 Ville de Lille. 50 francs. 13-7-17. Higher denomination notes made their appearance at a later stage in the war. It can be seen that this note has been endorsed as being redeemable six months after the end of the war without mention of a specific date. As the war continued longer than was first expected so qualification of when a note was liable for reimbursement became increasingly common on all types of notes.



Fig 11 A 25 centime cardboard token issued by Mr. Albert (Ironmonger) and a 20 centime cardboard token issued by Mr. Crosset for use in his cafe. Both these tokens have an endorsement on the reverse to the effect that they are not reimbursable at the local bank.





Fig 10 A private issue of Schnieder and Co. for 2 francs dated 15-9-14. This well known company also issued notes of 50 centime and 1 franc denominations and are one of the better produced, and presumably more reliable, private issues.



Fig 12 Paris. 50 centimes. 10-3-20 (shown on reverse). The 1 franc and 2 franc denominations issued for Paris also feature the same female portrait. Another series for Paris features a classical male head. The capital did not actually issue any small denomination notes until after the War in 1919. During the actual war years postage stamps, supplemented by minor private issues, appear to have provided sufficient small currency. It has long been suspected that an earlier issue for Paris were prepared and recently a proof set of these notes have been located.



There are several aspects of France's paper money both during and after World War One which are of particular interest and deserve some final comment. During the 100 years prior to 1914 the established method of business and commerce in France was based on transactions in gold coin (in particular the 5 franc gold piece). Banknotes were then of relatively high denomination and their circulation was guaranteed by the extremely high specie reserves mentioned earlier. Cheques were rarely used and the general population had little awareness of banking habits and procedure. Hard cash, i.e. gold coins were very much the order of the day. Yet from 1914 to 1922 the internal economy of France was conducted virtually without any official coinage in circulation. Indeed in the immediate post-war years visitors to France would comment on the necessity of conducting business with large numbers of grubby banknotes. Patriotic fervour must no doubt have played some part in the public's initial acceptance of banknotes but it seems unlikely that such motivation would function after the initial crisis of war had passed. France's solution to coin deficiency, albeit a solution consisting more of improvisation than forethought, has some features which perhaps make it unique. By ensuring that certain issues of paper currency of small denomination were redeemable against Bank of France notes then so over-issue and similar mis-use local paper money was for the larger part avoided. In this context it is worth remembering that Bank of France notes enjoyed the highest possible reputation and were literally considered "as good as gold". Specie payment for Bank of France notes had of course been suspended but at the same time it was assumed that the return of peace would mean a return to pre-war standards of specie payment. The Bank of France never did return to full specie payment but in the 1920's official coinage began to return to circulation and in any event the character of internal financial affairs had been permanently and irretrievably altered. In France as in many other countries World War One marked the end of the gold standard and the beginning of the modern inconvertible banknote.

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Book Review


by *ROGER OUTING*

"Banknotes of Mocambique"

By C. R. Owen

41 Pages. Soft cover, 90 illustrations, approx. £2.25. (Chim-perie Agencies Publication)

A simple and basic guide to the banknotes of Mocambique including the issues of Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Banco da Beira, Companhia de Mocambique and Municipal Good Fors. Information contained in the actual listing is sparse but the strengths of this publication are the large size illustrations of almost every note listed. The section on 'Good Fors', local currency issued in 1920 and 1941, is the first listing that I have seen of these issues and represents a useful addition. In his foreword the author mentions signature varieties but unfortunately goes no further towards identifying them for the collector. Perhaps this is something to look forward to in any future edition? Recent political activity in the area may increase both interest in and availability of Mocambique currency and their first edition should prove a most useful guide.



Hay Australian Internment Camp

By F. Philipson, F.R.N.S.

Looking over I.B.N.S. articles on P.O.W., Internment and Concentration camps, leaves considerable gaps for research that can be supplemented on knowledge, gleaned from survivors of two World Wars.

The South African War has been well covered but from 1914 onwards still needs attention. Thanks to the very compact book by Arlie Slabaugh on "Prisoners of War Monies and Medals" we acquire a great deal of useful information.

Having written 10 chapters on Siege, Prison of War, Concentration and Internment camps from the most early periods, I may administer it in "Small Doses" like doctor's medicine and ask for additional matter from our I.B.N.S. members.

With the story of the 1939-1945 war fresh in our minds, how, after a quiet start on the Western Front, activity opened out with vengeance with the ultimate collapse, of not only the Belgian Army but also the French, leaving the British Forces the only chance of survival by a wholesale retirement on Dunkirk. How they "fought on the Beaches" (to coin a phrase) and saved by the "Bulldog spirit of the men in little boats", who linked up with the Naval and Mercantile fleet, saved a commandable force to re-cross the channel prepared to fight another day.

This was only one move on the war chess board, fears of an invasion were not out of the question, forward planning was to be the destruction of all that might aid the invader. If the worst should happen, plans were to destroy petrol refineries, filling stations. Secret orders had been given to food suppliers, where managers, if cut off from their Headquarters were to act as owners and see that food stocks were disposed of to the community. (I had these secret orders) nothing had to be left, if overrun, that would be useful to the enemy.

Another great worry was the disposal of prisoners and internees held in various camps throughout the United Kingdom.

An urgent appeal was made to both Canada and Australia Governments for help, which brought forth immediate response, and losing no time 1,600 German internees were soon on the way to Canada in the "Arandora Star". At this time U Boat activity was rampant, shipping suffered considerably and this vessel, in spite of evasive action was torpedoed and sunk, among the casualties were 968 of the prisoners who lost their lives.

Naturally, when this misfortune hit the headlines and news spreading to other camps, there was a great uproar, particularly when it was known that another ship (then unnamed) later disclosed as the "DUNREA" had already been prepared to carry an even greater number, 2,639 to Canada.

On July 5th, 1940 she was on her way to cross the Atlantic to Canada. With continued U Boat activity, she was re-directed to Australia and during this long trip she managed to avoid two torpedo attacks and eventually reached Perth, Western Australia, finally to berth at Sydney on Sept. 7th 1940.

During the long voyage, 3 internees had died from natural causes and one had committed suicide by jumping overboard.

Australia had been very responsive to give help and worked hard to get her prison compounds ready by July, 1940 with a staff of 1,000, including the 16th Garrison Battalion ready for duty.

Three camps had been prepared, each to hold 1,000 complete with hospital, dental service, schools, a bakery and canteens, leaving plenty of room for extensions.

This accommodation was to be known as:—

HAY AUSTRALIAN INTERNMENT CAMP

The three camps were known as Camps 6, 7 and 8. Thanks to the full account written by Leigh Burford some time ago, we are able to add valuable detail of Camp 7 in particular.

The three camp commanders at December, 1940 were:—

Camp No. 6 Captain G. C. Coghill.

Camp No. 7 Captain J. J. Collingwood.

Camp No. 8 Major J. M. Wells.

The arrangement of these camps appeared to be of a very high standard catered for with ample supplies of fresh vegetables, milk, cheese, bacon and eggs to provide a varied menu for the inmates. Apparently, Camp 7 were more adventurous and decided to issue their own paper currency.

With the help of Mr. Gavin Johnston, Editor of the local newspaper, "The Riverine Grazier" of Hay, the printing of three values was considered suitable, 6d. 1/— and the 2/—. This gave an outlet to camp skills, found in almost every war time camp. Designs, ideas were soon forthcoming, a suggestion that local views should be incorporated, making them attractive and of souvenir quality was dropped, on account of needing a certain type of paper, to show the design to its advantage.

Artists among the internees were thrilled to submit their creations which were to be of 10" x 30" size.

With the help of the late Harry Byers, an employee of the Riverine Grazier on a "hand fed" "ABAB" platen press, "Tryouts" were made and then final printings carried out for circulation during the months of March/April.

The number of notes printed are known to be:—

3,000 of the 6d value.

4,000 of the 1/- value and

2,000 of the 2/- value.

Great care was taken of the surplus notes, these were O/Printed "Sample" an extra precaution against forgery or misuse. In addition all extra plates and original drawings had to be deposited with the camp authorities.

These notes are really very rare, due to their short life and almost total destruction. By good fortune we have all the details and pictures of all three values. These carry the same design, exception being the change of denomination.



Obverse In the lower centre a Kangaroo and Emu as supporters to a shield, blazoned with an Australian Merino Ram. "Camp Seven" below. The words: EPPESTEIN (the camp leader) is written into the wool. Round the edge of the note is curled barbed wire and in thicker barbed wire we notice the words:—

"WE ARE HERE BECAUSE WE ARE HERE BECAUSE WE ARE HERE". The words—H.M.S. DUNREA, LIVERPOOL TO HAY—also in barbed wire arrangement.

In fairly large print in a border panel is:—

"The Camp Seven Internment Camp, Hay." and inside the oblong panel is "will on demand pay against this note Two Shillings Legal Australian Currency".

The value in extra large wording appears in between this clause.

On the left hand side is one of 3 signatures:—
W. Eppenstein, E. Mendel or H. N. Relinson while on the right under the printed Manager is R. Stahi.

All notes are hand signed. Hay 1st March 1941.

The reverse is unique in paper currency design, with a drawing of 25 sheep, 5 down and 5 across in a mass formation. All with the numeral 7 (the camp number) on the hind quarters of each sheep.

In small capitals is:—

“This note is valid only within the boundaries of camp seven internment camp Hay.” Camp Seven is in extra large capitals.

This appears in the centre and along the bottom is:—
“This bank is under no obligation to honour this note if presented by Holders outside this Camp.”

The colours used are light blue, light green and brown red with white background and black printing. The name of A. Teitscher appears on the right hand corner of the note, maybe that of the artist.

Each note being 138mm x 76mm allows the various inscriptions to be more distinguishable. L. Burford mentions that only 11 notes have been traced down, we would like to know of others found recently. With Serial letters C, D and E and numbers of the 6d notes given as 39,000 upwards and the 1/- from 20,000 and the 2/- notes also from 39,000 to over 41,000 rather mystifies one as to the method used and if the numbers listed as having been printed for circulation is correct.

Soon after the introduction of this paper currency the canteen increased so much, that an application was made for it to be enlarged.

The canteen authorities had opened an account with the local bank in Hay, this was to enable them to pay for purchases made through civilian tradesmen.

This arrangement caught the ears of Australian Canteen Board who declared on April 16th, 1941 that their business arrangement was illegal and informed the canteen managers they must make future purchases through “The Defence Department Canteen Board”, outside transactions must cease.

Later, on May 13th, 1941 the Australian Treasury Department pointed out that the issue of Token Paper Currency Notes of Camp 7 contravened the Australian Law regulations and they must be withdrawn. To our knowledge, not only withdrawn but destroyed, even to the plates and original designs. This must have been very effective, making all Camp 7 Paper Currency extremely rare. Having a short life of approx. two months.

Token money for canteen use in future, were those of the:—

Defence Canteen Services with values of 1d, 3d, 1/-, 2/-

and 5/- similar to those used by the New Zealand Army Canteen.

Camp 7, after some internees had been released, was soon to close down, and remaining internees allocated to other camps.

The exact position of the camp was East of the present Hay hospital on the outskirts of the Mid-Western Highway, to West Wyalong, New South Wales. (A stones throw from Wagga Wagga) ???

Our Sydney Chapter of the I.B.N.S. might be encouraged to do some research on Camp 7, Hay, more of their notes might be discovered.

Collectors of P.O.W., Internment and Concentration camps will be most interested.

The foregoing would not have been possible without the help of:—

Mrs. Ruth Hill, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. for photographs and Leigh Burford for his valuable research, the foundation of this article.

F. Philipson, F.R.N.S.

NORWEGIAN COIN CLUB

Mr. B. F. Brekke, a most knowledgeable collector of Norwegian coins from the Viking Age to the present, and I have decided to form a NORWEGIAN COIN CLUB in the U.S. We are both avid collectors, Mr. Brekke collecting Norway by date mintmark and varieties while I collect both coins and paper money. Mr. Brekke is the author of the newly published book "Coinage of Norway" which covers from the year 1000 to the present.

Our club is intended to be a non-profit, informative association of collectors. We will publish a quarterly newsletter where we will report on auctions that Norwegian coins and banknotes have appeared, numismatic events, treatises on coins and general information of interest to collectors. Mr. Brekke lives half the year here in the U.S. and the other half in Scandinavia, so he will report on the Scandinavian scene as well as other contributions to our newsletter.

Dealers will not be members but will be allowed to advertise in the newsletter if they wish. Part of the newsletter will be dedicated to questions and answers from collectors.

We feel that three (\$3.00) dollars per year should take care of the cost of printing and distributing our newsletter. Our main interest is to create a link between the Norwegian coin collectors in English speaking countries for their mutual benefit.

Now, we would appreciate it if you would be kind enough to include our idea in your publication, as this is the only way we can make the contacts necessary to get started. We believe the NORWEGIAN COIN CLUB will have something to offer all students and collectors of Norwegian numismatics. We hope for your assistance and co-operation.

Missing pages

from

"THE LAWBOOK"

by W. Bodenheimer

(Vol. 15 No. 4 1976)

VIII.

Il y aura chaque année deux assemblées générales de la Compagnie, qui se tiendront à l'Hôtel de la Banque, le vingt du mois de Juin, & le vingt du mois de Decembre, à dix heures du matin. On y deliberera sur les affaires de la Compagnie. La premiere se tiendra le vingt Decembre prochain; & dans chacune de ces assemblées, on reglera les dividendes ou répartitions qui seront payées aux Actionnaires.

IX.

La Caisse de la Banque sera partagée en Caisse generale & Caisse ordinaire. La Caisse generale sera fermée à trois serrures & trois clefs differentes, dont l'une sera gardée par le Directeur, une autre par l'Inspecteur, & la troisieme par le Tresorier; de maniere que cette Caisse ne pourra être ouverte qu'en presence de ces trois personnes.

X.

La Caisse ordinaire sera confiée au Tresorier, & ne pourra passer deux cens mille écus de Banque; Chacun des Caissiers ne pourra avoir plus de vingt mille écus; & ils donneront tous des seuretez suffisantes pour les sommes qui leur seront confiées.

XI.

Les Billets de la Banque seront signez par le Directeur, & par un des Associez, qui sera nommé à la pluralité des voix dans la premiere assemblée, & visez par l'Inspecteur; & il en sera fait dans une seule fois, la quantité qui sera jugée necessaire, lesquels seront enregistréz

registrez par numero, dates & sommes, sur un Livre tenu à cet effet.

XII.

Le Sceau de la Banque sera apposé aux Billets, en presence du Directeur, de l'Inspecteur & du Tresorier; après quoi lesd. Billets qui auront été signez, visez & scellez, seront enfermez dans la Caisse generale; ainsi que le Sceau de la Banque, & les planches sur lesquelles lesdits Billets auront été gravez.

XIII.

Quand les Caissiers auront besoin d'argent, le Tresorier leur en fournira, retirant en même temps la valeur en Billets. Il leur fournira de même des Billets, & retirera d'eux la valeur en argent. La même operation sera faite entre la Caisse du Tresorier & la Caisse generale, de maniere que la Caisse confiée au Tresorier & aux Commis, ne pourra jamais exceder la somme de deux cens mille écus.

XIV.

La Banque tiendra un Livre pour la vente & transport des actions, & le Vendeur payera un écu de Banque pour chaque action qui sera transportée; dans lequel Livre il signera la vente ou transport.

XV.

Pour éviter la perte par les tares des Sacs, les frais & autres inconveniens des payemens en especes, il sera libre à toutes personnes de porter leurs deniers à la Banque, pour lesquels il leur sera délivré des Billets payables à vue.

In the last issue, an article appeared, "The Lawbook" by W. Bodenheimer in which pages were reproduced of the Lettres Patentes Du Roy. A page was inadvertently left out and is now reproduced so that collectors have the complete document for future reference.

Island of Jersey— Channel Islands

PART II

NEW BANKNOTE ISSUE

By Francis Thornton

On the 15th July 1976 the Finance and Economics Committee issued a press release announcing the introduction of a new series of banknotes to replace the existing design, featured in Part 1 of this article. In addition to the new smaller designed £1, £5 and £10 denominations, a £20 note was to be introduced to meet the trend in higher unit values.

The main feature of the obverse design on all the new banknotes is a portrait of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, positioned to the right of the central coat of arms. The engraving is based on a recent photograph by Anthony Buckley. The thread filament is incorporated to the far right on the £1, £5 and £20 denominations and to the left of centre on the £10. Encircled and to the left is the watermark of the head of the Jersey cow. An unusual and attractive feature of the design is the incorporation to the extreme right and left of a specie of flora of particular significance to Jersey or the Channel Islands.

The reverses feature reproductions of works of art portraying various historic Jersey scenes.

As is often the case with a new design, Specimen notes are printed with the prefix of the subsequent issue and the serial numbers being replaced by zero's to the same number of digits. On the notes illustrated the prefix number is printed in black with the word 'Specimen' overprinted diagonally in red.

Printing has been carried out by Thomas de la Rue and the notes carry a facsimile of the signature of the Treasurer Mr. J. Clennett.

The photographs of the Specimen notes to support this article are used with the kind permission of the States Treasury, Jersey. I wish to thank Mr. J. L. Dupre, Assistant Treasurer of the State for his assistance.

We now consider the banknotes individually:—



£1 Note Measures 134.5 x 66.7 has a basic colour of blue and features the Jersey Buttercup on the obverse. The reverse is an engraving by James Heath of the painting by John Singleton Copley R.A. depicting the Death of Major Peirson at the Battle of Jersey, 6th January 1781.



£5 Note Measures 145.5 x 77.8 has a base colour of brown and features the Jersey Fern on the obverse. The reverse shows a view of Elizabeth Castle taken from an oil painting by George Wolfe. The original may be seen in the Societe Jersiaise Museum.

IBNS **Advertisement and/or Membership Application Form**

TO REMOVE THESE FORMS COMPLETE, HOLD BOTH PAGES FIRMLY AND GIVE THEM A SHARP QUICK PULL ENABLING YOU TO REMOVE IT WITHOUT SPOILING YOUR JOURNAL.

TO SAVE WEIGHT WHEN SENDING THIS FORM BY AIRMAIL CUT IT DOWN THE FOLD.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

I hereby apply for membership of the I.B.N.S.

I enclose Cash/Money Order/Postal Order/Cheque for the sum of _____ being my Subscription for one year. (Please delete where necessary.)

I am a—Collector who welcomes correspondence with other members.

—Collector who unfortunately has not got time for correspondence.

—Full time Dealer producing regular lists of notes for sale and who welcomes your wants lists.

—Part time Dealer with occasional lists of notes for sale but would welcome your wants list.

(Please delete where not applicable.)

I would like my collecting interests to be listed in future Membership Directories as follows:—

(Please state clearly)

.....
Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

Your full name and address in BLOCK CAPITALS please:—

.....

.....

.....

Dues are £4.00 (\$9.00) per annum. Plus £0.50 (\$1.20) registration fee for the first year only.

Please make all cheques payable to: The International Bank-note Society.

When completed, this form together with your remittance should be sent to either Mr. William H. Stickles (America) or Mr. Fred Philipson (Great Britain).

Rates and Conditions

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Classifications—For Sale, Wanted, Bought and Sold, Exchanges, Books, Miscellaneous.

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Sizes given are the actual edge-to-edge printing space available. We can include illustrations in your block advertising at no extra charge provided we are supplied with a stereotype block (cliché) which will fit into our page size. Alternatively we can make you a block at a cost of £3.00 (\$6.00) provided we are supplied with a glossy photograph the exact size you require it to be reproduced.

All advertisements must be received six weeks prior to publication.

e.g. By January 15th for the March issue.

By April 15th for the June issue.

By July 15th for the September issue.

By October 15th for the December issue.

As this Society is run by voluntary staff it is regretted that under no circumstances can we accept your advertisement unless it is accompanied by the correct remittance.

Please make all cheques, money orders, etc., payable to "The International Banknote Society".

Dollar rate \$2.00 to the £1.00.

To: Bill Pritchard
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Please use this space or a separate sheet for BLOCK
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Size required

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Name and address

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For Official Use Only

March		June		Sept.		Dec.	
March		June		Sept.		Dec.	
March		June		Sept.		Dec.	



£10 Note Measures 151 x 84.9 has a base colour of green and features Wild Daffodils on the obverse. The reverse has a view of Victoria College which is taken from a lithograph of a painting by the French artist Felix Benoist.



£20 Note Measures 160 x 90 has a base colour of red and features the creamy white and fragrant Burnet Rose. The reverse is a striking view of Mont Orgueil Castle taken from a print by the 19th Century Jersey artist Jean Le Capelain. A collection of his work is on display in the Town Hall at St. Helier.

The Editor regrets that a footnote appeared at the bottom of Mr. Francis Thornton's Article "Island of Jersey—Channel Islands Part 1" (Vol. 15 No. 4 1976) crediting much of the information to Australia! The article was, of course, original research, and the footnote was intended to apply to the article on the next page "Banknotes of British Solomon Islands". Apologies to Mr. Thornton.

New information about—

Early One Pound Notes of National Bank of Egypt

By Malcolm Katt

Since publication in the I.B.N.S. Journal (Volume 15 No. 2 pages 76-77) new information has been received concerning the notes issued by the National Bank of Egypt. This bank was founded by authorization rather than a merger; at the time of issue £1 sterling was worth 97.50 Egyptian piastres; the value of the pound sterling being \$5.00. A decree dated 2nd August 1914 made notes of the bank legal tender.

It was unfortunately reported that type 2 notes were signed by Frederick Rowlatt. Since his term of office as governor expired in 1920, it is obvious being that all type 2 notes seen are dated 1924, that these notes were signed by Bertram by Frederick Rowlatt. Since his term of office as governor expired in 1920, it is obvious being that all type 2 notes seen are dated 1924, that these notes were signed by Bertram Hornsby. Hornsby's signature, interestingly, appears on the 1 and 5 dinar notes of Iraq dated 1st July 1931. It seems that he signed as a member of the Iraq Currency Board, becoming a member once he was no longer the governor of the National Bank. His signature does not appear on a $\frac{1}{4}$ dinar note issued 13 months later, 1st August 1932.

Mr. Samuel Lachman has been most helpful in sorting out the problem of the dates of issue and the question of plate numbers on these notes. He is correct in stating that the notes bear prefixes rather than a plate number. Each prefix is composed of a letter and a serial number. The dates on the notes are printing dates and not dates of issue. Mr. Lachman is of the opinion that with each subsequent date the serial number is changed; i.e. if serial J/1 was printed on 1st July 1926, notes printed on 2nd July bear prefix J/2, those of 3rd July prefix J/3 etc.

Mr. Lachman has suggested that all articles reporting dates of Egyptian banknotes indicate the prefixes since this will help to reconstruct a complete listing of all dates. I have listed prefixes where known for the printing dates previously published and have also listed newly discovered printing dates.

Type 1 (Pick 6A): Temple of Isis on the Island of Philae; perhaps 100 printing dates.

date	prefix
23 June 1917	R/78
27 June 1917	R/82
25 March 1920	V/5

Mr. Lachman says these notes have prefix R, the latter note is the only note I've seen with prefix V. It seems that in this series not only has the prefix serial number changed but also the letter. A note previously reported but not seen, dated 26 March 1920, should therefore bear prefix V/6.

Type 2 (Pick 7): Camel and Pharaoh heads; the left head probably that of Menephtah of the 19th dynasty; perhaps 75 printing dates.

date	prefix
6 June 1924	H/6
26 June 1924	H/26
6 July 1924	H/36
14 Sept. 1924	H/64
18 Sept. 1924	H/68

Type 3 (Pick 8): Peasant; perhaps 110 printing dates together with Tutankhamen notes with date in Latin characters (these notes also having prefix J).

date	prefix
4 July 1926	J/4
8 July 1926	J/8

The note reported dated 1 June 1925 was not seen by me but reported to me. Most likely this note does not exist; less likely it is a type 2 note.

I am most grateful to Mr. Samuel Lachman who graciously shared his extensive knowledge of early Egyptian banknotes.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad Faud Pasha La Monnaie Egyptienne 1914 Paris.
Clark, Bob, World Coin Commentary Numismatic News Weekly March 22, 1975.
Lachman, Samuel, World Coin News December 23, 1975.
Sale of the Egyptian Palace Collection 1954.

Report of November 12 Meeting ONTARIO PAPER MONEY GROUP

Harry Eisenhower gave an interesting paper on the economic history of Newfoundland. He traced this from the time when the island was used as a provisioning station for the fishing fleets of Europe up to the present. During this period, many examples of paper money were issued from merchant's notes, of which only a few survive; Island of Newfoundland notes, which were disallowed by the British Government; bank notes of the Union Bank and Commercial Bank; Public Works notes and Government of Newfoundland notes.

The text of this paper is presently being prepared for publication in the Canadian Paper Money Journal.

The Paper Money of Brasil 1942-1973

A. Todisco

PREFACE

The idea of writing a catalogue is due partly to my passion for this interesting hobby and partly to my wish to give collectors an outline, as complete as possible and in the English language of the Brazilian emissions dating from 1942 to 1973.

Certainly my work would not be so complete if I could not take advantage of the experience and help of Mr. Celso de Lima e Silva of the Central Bank of Brasil, who provided me with valuable information and materials and to whom, here, my most sincere thanks are extended. After a brief description of the characteristic of each note, I relate all signatures of the Bank Managers and of the Finance Ministers (in small and capital letters respectively) as personally I do think that a note collection is complete only when for every note all possible signatures with which the note appeared, have been collected. Moreover, at their side, the number of series and consequently the number of specimen are shown; as sometime notes are not quoted because e.g. for some time they have not been offered; so from the extant number of specimens the collector may get idea about its rareness and therefore of its price as well.

I have tried to make the identification of notes in this catalogue as easy as possible, so that this may be an easy task also for neophytes.

INTRODUCTION

A notice about distinctive features of Brazilian notes.

For a systematic study of Brazilian notes, it is necessary to know some of their distinctive features:

Cruzeiro:

One of the first countries to adopt a decimal system for weights and measures, Brasil employed paradoxically as a monetary unity the "real" (pl. reis) until 1942, the year when the cruzeiro was introduced. As a matter of fact, the "real" had no value, because it was accomplished in its multiple the "mil-reis"; so that, the actual monetary unit consisted of a thousand units, without any principle of singularity. Among other things the "real" did not admit submultiples; thus if one wished to buy, for example, an article which cost one third of a "real", the matter was impossible because such a submultiple did not exist, while the "mil-reis" had its submultiples (for example $500 \text{ reis} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ mil-reis}$), which at the same time

were also multiples of a "real", the true declared monetary unity.

Notwithstanding such anomalies, the rather strange monetary system was kept in force for almost three hundred years! After the Brazilian government examined the situation in 1926, it is necessary to get to 5th October 1942, when a new monetary unit—CRUZEIRO—divided into hundred "centavos", was officially adopted. One cruzeiro became the equivalent of one "mil-reis" and its symbol was Cr\$.

In the course of time, however, the cruzeiro, like the previous "mil-reis", lost its purchasing power in an outstanding way, because of an intense inflationary course. Its devaluation caused serious problems in currency and in book-keeping mainly, if considered in relationship to the use of calculating machines and modern techniques of writing.

To avoid such difficulties, the Brazilian government followed the examples of other countries in similar circumstances and by passing a monetary reform, decided to create a new monetary unit—named temporarily CRUZEIRO NOVO—consisting of 1000 former (=old) cruzeiros.

By replacing all the banknotes and coins issued in old cruzeiros, the monetary reform was brought to a conclusion and CRUZEIRO NOVO has been called simply CRUZEIRO, like the previous one, always keeping the ratio of 1:1000 in respect to the old one.

"Estampa":

Set of elements which forms the whole printing of the note, its size and characteristics. The modification of size, ornamentations, inscriptions or colours, is a starting point for a new emission (= "estampa").

For the "cruzeiro" issues a law commanded a same size and a resemblance in their essential outlines. This emission named "1ª Estampa", was printed by American Bank Note Company, New York. Later, was created the "2ª Estampa" in changed colours and with other modifications; it was printed by Thomas de La Rue Ltd., London.

Starting from 1961 the inscription of both issues has been modified; instead of words "se pagara" ao, portador NO TESOURO NACIONAL a quantia de. . ." only TESOURO NACIONAL was written while in the lower part of obverse (= face of the note), the expression "VALOR RECEBIDO" has been replaced by words "VALOR LEGAL", forming in this way two new emissions called yet "1ª Estampa" and "2ª Estampa", when they are still the 3rd and 4th "Estampa" respectively.

"Estampa" on New Cruzeiros notes is shown with a capital letter (A and B).

Number of "Estampa":

Additional element of individual identification to show the change of physical aspect of the note. With regard to the "cruzeiro" issues there are two "Estampas" for the 2, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 5000 and 10000 values; one for 1

cruzeiro value and three for those of 5 cruzeiros. The first "Estampa" of all values, printed by American Bank Note Company of New York before 1961 does not bear specifically its number of "Estampa".

Serial Number:

Element of identification which corresponds to 100000 units.

Number of Banknote:

The emission in (old) cruzeiros all have the numeration in carmine, while those in cruzeiros "New Type" (=Cruzeiro Novo) is in black.

The numbering system of cruzeiros notes ranges from 000001 to 100000 for each set.

Handsign:

Autograph. At first, as an element of authenticity, it was affixed gratis, later it gave a bonus for each thousand notes autographed.

In 1953 the use of handsign was suppressed and the use of "microchancela" (=printed autograph of reduced size) was definitively adopted.

Confetti:

Little plates of coloured or fluorescent paper spread on the whole surface of the note. They are largely used as protection against falsification.

Watermark:

Obtained during the process of paper making, it consists in a greater or lesser thickness of pulp. Greater thickness gives surfaces more shading, while less thickness gives more clear surfaces. It is possible to see it with your naked eye. The watermark makes the tear of a note easier, a reason for which it is generally placed on the outer side of it.

Overprints:

In 1942, with the producing of new monetary unity the "cruzeiro", notes in "mil-reis" were put in circulation with a blue overprint containing in a semicircle the words "CASA DA MOEDA" and in its center the value in figures and the word "CRUZEIROS". The overprint was placed in the upper corner.

This measure had as cause the lack of corresponding notes in the new unity.

A similar measure has driven the Government of Brasil, after the institution of "Cruzeiro Novo" (1967) (1 Cruzeiro Novo = 1000 old cruzeiros) to put in circulation, provisionally notes with black overprint containing in semicircle the words —"BANCO CENTRAL—CENTAVO(S) or CRUZEIRO(S)" and in its center, with the exception of 5000 and 10000 cruzeiros, where it was displaced more to right.

Size of Notes:

The notes in old cruzeiros have all same size correspond-

ing to 157 x 67 mm., with exception of 10000 cruzeiros whose size is 162 x 72 mm.

Printers:

The Printers of old cruzeiros issues are indicated as follows:

A = American Bank Note Company, New York.

B = Thomas de la Rue & Company Ltd., London.

C = Casa da Moeda do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.

Numbering System:

Each note is indicated by a number. A simple / separating two words, indicates the colour of the note respectively on face and on the back.

Abbreviations:

VR = Valor Recebido.

VL = Valor Legal.

UNC = Uncirculated. A note as issued.

EF = Extremely Fine. Note almost as issued, clear.

VF = Very Fine. Note showing a little wear.

F = Fine. Note very creased and worn, but still perfectly clear.

VG = Very Good. A note much circulated, edges ragged.

Prices:

The prices, merely indicative, are in pounds.

MIL REIS NOTES OVERPRINTED CRUZEIROS

1	5 mil reis note overprinted "Casa da Moeda	5 cruzeiros"	F	8.25
2	10 mil reis note overprinted "Casa da Moeda	10 cruzeiros"	VG	5.50
3	20 mil reis note overprinted "Casa da Moeda	20 cruzeiros"	F	16.50
4	50 mil reis note overprinted "Casa da Moeda	50 cruzeiros"		
5	100 mil reis note overprinted "Casa da Moeda	100 cruzeiros"	F	13.75
6	200 mil reis note overprinted "Casa da Moeda	200 cruzeiros"		
7	500 mil reis note overprinted "Casa da Moeda	500 cruzeiros"	VG	49.50

CRUZEIROS NOTES HANDSIGNED



Fig. 1

(A) Printed by American Bank Note Company

1	1 cruzeiro blue/blue	Series 1-1000	VR ...	UNC	1.65
2	2 cruzeiros blue/orange	1- 500	VR ...	UNC	2.20
3	5 cruzeiros blue/sepia	1- 500	VR ...	UNC	3.30
4	10 cruzeiros blue/green	1- 330	VR ...	VF	2.20
5	20 cruzeiros blue/bright red	1- 460	VR ...	VF	1.35
6	50 cruzeiros blue/violet	1- 320	VR ...	VF	2.20
7	100 cruzeiros blue/bright red	1- 235	VR ...	F	2.20
8	200 cruzeiros blue/green	1- 320	VR ...	F	5.50
9	500 cruzeiros blue/ash-coloured	1- 160	VR		
10	1000 cruzeiros blue/orange	1- 230	VR ...	EF	4.40

(B) Printed by Thomas de La Rue and Company Ltd., London

11	5 cruzeiros sepia/sepia	Series 1- 500	VR ...	F	1.10
12	10 cruzeiros green/green	1- 435	VR ...	VF	1.10
13	20 cruzeiros sepia/sepia	1- 370	VR ...	VF	1.65
14	50 cruzeiros violet/violet	1- 115	VR ...	VG	2.20
15	100 cruzeiros bright red/idem	1- 115	VR ...	VG	2.20
16	200 cruzeiros green/green	1- 30	VR ...	VG	2.20
17	500 cruzeiros ash-coloured/idem	1- 120	VR ...	VG	1.65
18	1000 cruzeiros orange/orange	1- 90	VR ...	F	3.30

Note: Some unsigned exemplars of n. 3 are available.

OLD CRUZEIROS ISSUES

1 cruzeiro



Fig. 2



Fig. 2A

(A) blue and polychromy (face), blue (back)

		Signatures:		
(A)	19	Claudionor de Souza Lemos — VR	Series 1001-1800	
		OSWALDO ARANHA	VF	1.90
	20	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	1801-2700	
		EUGENIO GUDIN	UNC	1.10
	21	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	2701-3450	
		JOSE MARIA ALKMIN	EF	0.80
	22	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	3451-3690	
		LUCAS LOPES	UNC	0.55

2 cruzeiros



Fig. 3



Fig. 3A

(A) blue and polychromy (face), orange (back)

(B) green and polychromy (face), ochre or orange (back)

Signatures:

(A)	23	Claudionor de Souza Lemos — VR	Series 501- 900	
		OSWALDO ARANHA	F	0.55
	24	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	901-1135	
		LUCAS LOPES	UNC	0.55
(B)	25	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	1- 245	
		EUGENIO GUDIN (Back ochre)	EF	0.55
	26	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	246- 600	
		EUGENIO GUDIN (back orange)	EF	0.55
	27	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	601- 900	
		JOSE' MARIA ALKMIN	F	0.30
	28	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	901-1045	
		LUCAS LOPES	UNC	0.55

5 cruzeiros



Fig. 4



Fig. 4A

(B) sepia and polychromy (face), sepia (back)

Signatures:			
(B) 29	Claudionor de Souza Lemos — VR	Series 501-1000	
	HORACIO LAFER	UNC	1.65
30	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	1001-1300	
	OSWALDO ARANHA	F	0.80
31	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	1301-1800	
	JOSE' MARIA ALKMIN	UNC	0.55
32	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	1801-2050	
	LUCAS LOPES	F	0.55
33	Afonso Almiro VR	2051-2300	
	LUCAS LOPES	UNC	0.55
34	Reginaldo Fernandes Nunes VL	2301-3500	
	WALTHER MOREIRA SALLES	UNC	0.20
35	Reginaldo Fernandes Nunes VL	3501-3700	
	MIGUEL CALMON	UNC	0.55
36	Reginaldo Fernandes Nunes VL	3701-3748	
	OCTAVIO GOUVEA DE BULHOES	UNC	0.30
37	Sergio Augusto Ribeiro VL	3749-4700	
	OCTAVIO GOUVEA DE BULHOES	UNC	0.30

5 cruzeiros



Fig. 5



Fig. 5A

(C) sepia (face), sepia (back)

		Signatures:	
(C)	38	SEBASTIO PAES DE ALMEIDA — VR Series 1-	75
		Carlos Augusto Carrilho	UNC 0.55
	39	WALTHER MOREIRA SALLES VR	76- 111
		Reginaldo Ferdinando Nunes	UNC 0.55

10 cruzeiros



Fig. 6



Fig. 6A

- (A) blue and polychromy (face), green (back)
 (B) green and polychromy (face), green (back)

Signatures:

(A)	40	Carlos Augusto Carrilho	—	VL Series 331- 630	
		CLEMENTE MARIANI	.....	F	1.10
	41	Reginaldo Fernandes Nunes	VL	631- 930	
		MIGUEL CALMON	.....	UNC	0.80
(B)	42	Claudionor de Souza Lemos	VR	436- 735	
		HORACIO LAFER			
	43	Claudionor de Souza Lemos	VR	736-1235	
		OSWALDO ARANHA			
	44	Claudionor de Souza Lemos	VR	1236-1435	
		JOSE MARIA ALKMIN	.....	F	0.30
	45	Claudionor de Souza Lemos	VR	1436-1685	
		LUCAS LOPES			
	46	Affonso Almiro	VR	1686-1885	
		LUCAS LOPES			
	47	Carlos Augusto Carrilho	VR	1886-2355	
		SEBASTIAO PAES DE ALMEIDA	.....	VG	0.25
	48	Reginaldo Fernandes Nunes	VL	2356-3055	
		WALTHER MOREIRA SALLES	.....	UNC	0.30

20 cruzeiros



Fig. 7



Fig. 7A

(A) blue and polychromy (face), bright-red (back)

		Signatures:			
(A)	49	Carlos Augusto Carrilho	— VL Series 461- 960		
		CLEMENTE MARIANI	UNC	1.10	
	50	Reginaldo Fernandes Nunes	VL 961-1260		
(B)		MIGUEL CALMON	UNC	0.55	
	51	Claudionor de Souza Lemos	VR 371- 870		
		EUGENIO GUDIN	VG	0.30	
	52	Claudionor de Souza Lemos	VR 871-1175		
		LUCAS LOPES			
	53	Afonso Almiro	VR 1176-1225		
		LUCAS LOPES			
	54	Carlos Augusto Carrilho	VR 1226-1575		
		SEBASTIAO PAES DE ALMEIDA	VG	0.30	
	55	Reginaldo Fernandes Nunes	VL 1576-2275		
		WALTHER MOREIRA SALLES	UNC	0.55	

50 cruzeiros



Fig. 8



Fig. 8A

- (A) blue and polychromy (face), violet (back)
 (B) violet and polychromy (face), violet (back)

		Signatures:			
(A)	56	Claudionor de Souza Lemos — VR	Series 321- 470		
		JOSE' MARIA ALKMIN			
	57	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	471- 620		
		LUCAS LOPES			
	58	Affonso Almiro VR	621- 720		
		LUCAS LOPES			
	59	Carlos Augusto Carrilho VL	721-1220		
		CLEMENTE MARIANI	UNC	0.80	
(B)	60	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	116- 215		
		OSWALDO ARANHA			
	61	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	216- 415		
		EUGENIO GUDIN			
	62	Carlos Augusto Carrilho VR	416- 585		
		SEBASTIAO PAES DE ALMEIDA	F	0.55	
	63	Reginaldo Fernandes Nunes VL	586- 785		
		MIGUEL CALMON	VG	0.30	

100 cruzeiros



Fig. 9



Fig. 9A

- (A) blue and polychromy (face), bright-red (back)
 (B) bright-red and polychromy (face), bright-red (back)

		Signatures:			
(A)	64	Claudionor de Souza Lemos — VR	Series 236- 435		
		EUGENIO GUDIN			
	65	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	436- 535		
		JOSE' MARIA ALKMIN			
	66	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	536- 660		
		LUCAS LOPES			
	67	Afonso Almiro VR	661- 760		
		LUCAS LOPES			
	68	Carlos Augusto Carrilho VL	761-1160		
		CLEMENTE MARIANI	F	0.55	
	69	Reginaldo Fernandes Nunes VL	1161-1360		
		OCTAVIO GOUVEA DE BULHOES	F	0.55	
	70	Sergio Augusto Ribeiro VL	1361-1560		
		OCTAVIO GOUVEA DE BULHOES	UNC	0.80	
(B)	71	Carlos Augusto Carrilho VR	116- 215		
		SEBASTIAO PAES DE ALMEIDA			
	72	Reginaldo Fernandes Nunes VL	216- 415		
		MIGUEL CALMON	EF	0.80	

200 cruzeiros



Fig. 10



10A

(A) blue and polychromy (face), green (back)

(B) green and polychromy (face), green (back)

Signatures:

(A) 73	Claudionor de Souza Lemos — VR	Series 321- 520	
	EUGENIO GUDIN		
74	Claudionor de Souza Lemos VR	521- 620	
	LUCAS LOPES		
75	Afonso Almiro VR	621- 670	
	LUCAS LOPES		
76	Carlos Augusto Carrilho VL	671-1070	
	CLEMENTE MARIANI		
77	Reginaldo Fernandes Nunes VL	1071-1370	
	OCTAVIO GOUVEA DE BULHOES	..... F	1.10
78	Reginaldo Augusto Ribeiro VL	1371-1570	
	OCTAVIO GOUVEA DE BULHOES	..... UNC	1.10
(B) 79	Carlos Augusto Carrilho VR	31- 110	
	SEBASTIAO PAES DE ALMEIDA		

to be continued

Brazilian Banknote as Stamp Design

By Allan Hauck

On November 5, 1976, the Brazilian Post Office issued a special souvenir sheet with the face value of Cr\$0.80 to honour the opening of the thousandth branch office of the Bank of Brazil. Two million copies of the souvenir sheet were printed by the Casa de Moeda do Brasil, which prints Brazil's banknotes as well as its stamps. The beautiful brown, gold and green stamp, printed by offset on gummed paper, measures only 57 x 38mm and is placed at the top of the sheet itself, which measures 87 x 125mm.

Founded in 1808 the Bank of Brazil has helped the government develop the agricultural potential of the country. Because of its emphasis on financing agriculture and cattle-breeding the bank has been called the world's greatest rural bank. Ninety per cent of its branches are located in the hinterland. The opening of its thousandth branch in the city of Barra do Bugres in the state of Mato Grosso was, therefore, a landmark in the economic and financial history of the country as well as in the history of the bank itself.

The souvenir sheet features as the stamp design a 30,000 reis banknote, issued during the second period of the Bank's history. At the bottom of the sheet in the centre is the logo of the thousandth branch with logos of the bank on each side. The sheet will be on sale for two years.

Martha Poppe, a graduate of the National School of Fine Arts and an employee of the art section of the Brazilian Post Office is responsible for the sheet's design.



BOOK REVIEWS

By Roger Outing

"Coins and Paper Money of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei"

By International Stamp and Coin Agency, Kuala Lumpur.

71 pages. Soft back, 69 banknote illustrations plus similar for coins. Approx. £2.

A listing of the coin and paper money issues of British North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Singapore, Straits Settlement, Malaya and British Borneo. Malaysia, Japanese Occupation and Malaya Rubber Export Coupons. Illustrations are adequate and valuations are given in three states of preservation. As regards the paper money content of this book the area covered is identical to that of the I.B.N.S. Paper Money of the 20th Century, Vol. 1, and is not as comprehensive in its content. The catalogue numbers are obligingly cross referenced with Pick's World Catalogue which begs the question as to why give them a second catalogue number at all? I can only assume that the publishers of this book consider that there is a market for a reference work of coins and banknotes contained in one book and in such a case this volume fills that criteria. As far as the banknote listing is concerned there is little information here that has not already been published elsewhere.



"Modern Coins and Notes of Cyprus"

By Major F. Pridmore.

323 pages. Hard cover, profusely illustrated with coins and banknotes. Approx. £7.50. (Published by Central Bank of Cyprus).

A complete notaphilic and numismatic history of Cyprus from the time of British occupation in 1878 to the present day. A most comprehensive listing of coin and banknote issues with full details of signatures, dates, numbers printed and prefix numbers of all the banknotes issued. For some reason not immediately apparent foreign coins used in Cyprus are given reference numbers but none of the Cyprus coins nor any of the banknotes are given a reference number. There are no price valuations given for any coin or banknote. These minor points aside this is an absolute gem of a book which is comprehensive enough to detail the paper money issues made in Jewish Refugee Camps and also the postage stamps used as currency. All this in addition to the regular issues. Over 100 pages of appendices provide researchers with full details of all legal enactments relating to the issue of coins and banknotes. The illustrations are most comprehensive and of excellent quality. Major Pridmore has provided collectors with

a standard reference work which should prove to be a major contribution to numismatic and notaphilic literature.



"Confederate and Southern States Currency, 1976 Edition"

By Grover C. Criswell.

294 pages. Hard cover, over 450 illustrations. Approx. £7.50p. (Criswell and Criswell Publications).

This is the third edition of this particular volume and will perhaps need little introduction to those already involved in this collecting field. As in other Criswell publications this is a crisp, businesslike collation which catalogues in detail the issues of the American Civil War period. Each note is valued in two states of preservation and the necessarily compact illustrations are competent and adequate. Packed with details of different printers, watermarks, paper and all other multitudinous varieties which the collector needs to identify if he is to make his way through this large and complex series. To find fault I would only make the personal observation that although the material listed is of immense historical interest there is little indication of this in the pages of this book. Perhaps this is the express intention of the author and such is his prerogative but I feel that the appeal of this book and its subject could be greatly enhanced if there was some historical background to the notes issued. Nevertheless this book is a good buy for all those committed to this collecting area and is an essential investment for those contemplating involvement.



"Greek Paper Money 1828 to 1976"

By P. G. Pylarinos.

192 pages. Soft cover, over 350 illustrations. Approx. £5.50p.

The sometimes complex issues of Greece have previously received inadequate treatment in general catalogues. Here we are provided, for the first time, with a full list of the issues of Capodistrias, National Bank of Greece, Kingdom of Greece, Greek States, Bank of Greece, Epirus and Thessaly Bank, Ionian Bank and Bank of Crete. Also included are occupation issues of WW2, local emergency issues of 1944 and several previously unlisted items such as Treasury Rural Bonds. This comprehensive listing is supported by good illustrations of all major types and although the layout of this book can initially be unwieldy this is a minor difficulty soon overcome with familiarity. This is another first edition which promises much for the future and which has already provided a service by dispersing the gloom of conjecture with the welcome light of knowledge. As the text of this book is in Greek and English it is well poised to develop into a standard reference work for collectors of Greek notes.

Review by Richard Kelly

The Catalog and Guidebook of Southeast Asian Coins and Currency, Volume I: French Colonial

By Howard A. Daniel, III.

110 pages. Soft cover, over 200 illustrations, half of bank-notes.

The serious paper money collector has two collections; one of notes, another of catalogues. And like many notes, not every catalogue maintains its value or keeps its promise to the bearer, for not every catalogue is backed by the hard currency of solid, thorough research and a sensible system of classification. Howard Daniel's catalogue, however, is about 85% convertible and this, I think, is better than most.

Among promises kept is a detailed listing, with both sides of most notes illustrated, of the Banque de l'Indochine issues for French Indochina and Thailand, the Indochinese fractional issues of World War II, and the later (1952-54) notes of the Institut d'Emission for Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. (The Ho Chi Minh rebel notes are reserved for another volume.) With the exception of the more difficult early issues, most signature, watermark, colour and design varieties are recorded—two I had not encountered before. A valuation and a scarcity rating are assigned to most notes but, as the author wisely reminds us, these may be controversial. Also included are a useful signature chart, succinct descriptions of the notes, maps, high serial and plate numbers when known, and for each of the colonies and countries catalogued, a history of its coinage and paper money. (The coinage of the region is similarly catalogued and thoroughly illustrated, but this is not our present concern.)

But now, the inconvertible 15%. Apparently, bank records were not available to the author, for there are surprising inaccuracies, the more serious concern dates of issue, printers, and bank history. And sadly, the pre-World War I issues are evidently under-researched, and some issues are curiously omitted, notably most of the early dollar-piastre notes and the easily acquired colour varieties of the World War II twenty piastres. Yet, in the pioneer edition of an otherwise welcome catalogue, such blemishes are perhaps excusable; what is **not** excusable is Almanzar's advertised price of \$14.50!

Howard Daniel, an I.B.N.S. member, has generously donated a copy of his work to our library and he invites us all to help him improve future editions. Why not help him make such a useful work even better.

Society News

by Roger Outing.

LONDON. Nearly forty members and their guests attended at the meeting of the London I.B.N.S. held on 28th January 1977. The scheduled speaker, Colin Narbeth, was most regretably unable to attend due to unforeseen business commitments and in his place Roger Outing gave a talk on, "Banknote Books". Over 80 books were displayed including scarce first editions and some 19th century volumes as well as the latest banknote catalogues. The regular paper money auction was conducted by Alan France. Visitors to the meeting included Barry Williamson from Belfast, Northern Ireland, and Constantinos Papadopoulos from Piraeus, Greece. Roger Outing, Chairman, was also pleased to announce that in 1976 the London I.B.N.S. had been able to donate over £115 to Central I.B.N.S. Funds.

London I.B.N.S. meet on the last Friday of every month commencing at 7.30 p.m. at Keane Lecture Theatre, Horseferry Road, London, SW1.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS FOR 1977. Chairman for this year's Congress is Christopher Stocker and he is now hard at work with the multitudinous and detailed arrangements which are always necessary. At the time of going to press it is not possible to confirm an exact date for the Congress but it can be announced that the European Congress for 1977 will be held some time in September. This of course represents a change from previous years when the European Congress has been held earlier in the year but it is hoped that a September date will enable more people to attend.

CONGRESS AUCTION. Final date for the acceptance of lots for the Congress Auction is July 30th 1977. This will enable an auction list to be prepared and available to members at least one month before Congress. Please note that there is a minimum value of £3/5 per lot and that the acceptance of lots is at the discretion of the Auction Organiser. All correspondence to Peter Males, Congress Auction, 1 Floriston Close, Stanmore, Middlesex, HA7 2ER, England. Tel: 01-907 9715.

Full details of the 1977 European Congress will be included in the next Journal.

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BANKNOTE BOOKS WANTED. Any old banknote catalogue of any country. Also I.B.N.S. Journals issued prior to December 1971. Roger Outing, 18 Eaton Rise, Ealing, London, W5.

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JAPANESE OCCUPATIONAL NOTES: Unc. Malaya 1c. to \$1,000.00; \$3.00 Philippine set, 10 notes \$5.00; Burma 1R, 5R, 10R and 100 Rupie, VF to Unc., \$5.00. Will trade. Catalogue coins, etc., 50c. Shultz, Box 746, Salt Lake, Utah 84110.

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WANTED: Scarce and rare banknotes of Europe and German proofs. Gerd Deutsch, Uhlandstr. 171-172, D-1000 Berlin 15, West Germany.

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